



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

Asian Parley Arranged European Deadlock Holds

The Foreign Ministers of the U.S., Britain, France & Russia ended a 4-week conference in Berlin Feb. 18 by agreeing on plans for a Far Eastern peace parley to be attended by Communist China.

The Big 4 also announced they had agreed to "hold an exchange of views" in New York (date unspecified) on world disarmament as requested by the UN Gen. Assembly in a resolution Nov. 28.¹

The Berlin conference ended without agreement on peace settlements for Germany & Austria. Debate on European issues during the final week of meetings (Feb. 12-18) produced these results:

- Signing of an Austrian peace pact was blocked when Russia brought up conditions the West previously had rejected.
- Russia acknowledged that its proposed all-European security treaty would wreck the EDC.²

Bid to Red China

The Foreign Ministers settled Feb. 18 on this compromise plan for inviting Red China to a conference on peace in Korea & Indo-China:

A meeting in Geneva was called to begin Apr. 26 & be attended by the Big 4, Red China & other interested Govts., including South & North Korea, "for the purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement of the Korean question." The Geneva meeting was to replace the deadlocked "pre-peace" parleys in Panmunjom. The ministers agreed that "the problem of restoring peace to Indo-China will also be discussed" in Geneva.

No Red China Recognition

The ministers' final communiqué Feb. 18 set forth that "neither invitation nor holding" of the Geneva conference "shall be deemed to imply

diplomatic recognition in any case where it has not already been accorded." The U.S. thus disclaimed recognition of the Red Chinese regime.³

Reds Block Austrian Pact

In a dramatic move to settle the Austrian problem, the West offered Feb. 13 to accept all 5 remaining disputed articles of the Austrian state (peace) treaty, including Soviet amendments made in 1949.

But Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov ignored this offer. He precluded agreement by raising old demands for "neutralizing" Austria and tying its full independence to the German & Trieste problems. He blamed the conference's failure to settle the Austrian issue on Western determination to create the EDC.

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Molotov's 'Europe'

Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov declined this week to specify the "32 states" which he proposed Feb. 10 be included in an all-European security treaty. Western ministers & newsmen who asked for a listing were told by a Soviet spokesman to consult their atlases. The *Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer* of 1952 listed 34 political entities in Europe:

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Saar, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Free Territory of Trieste, Turkey, USSR (the European part including Karelia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, Armenia & Azerbaijan), United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta & Gozo), Vatican City and Yugoslavia.⁴

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Western reaction was characterized by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who said the Soviet proposals on Austria gave him "a cold chill."

The 5 articles which the West was ready to accept concerned: (1) Austrian cooperation in preventing Germany from rearming outside German territory; (2) prewar seizures of property of UN members in Austria; (3) repatriation of displaced persons on Austrian territory; (4 & 5) prewar & postwar Austrian debts.

Figl Asks Economic Changes

Austrian Forgn. Min. Leopold Figl told the Big 4 ministers Feb. 12 that his Govt. would do everything "likely to facilitate" conclusion of the treaty. He said Austria accepted "every term" of the draft treaty although he felt certain economic concessions to Russia were "harsh & inequitable."

Week in Headlines

International

Big 4 Forgn. Mins. agreed on Asian parley, ended Berlin Conf. South Korea offered troops, U.S. offered training to Indo-China. Filipino Huk leader indorsed Pres. Magsaysay's program. Moscow indicated 2d reversal on "doctors' plot" case. French Navy men made record 2½-mi. deep sea dive.

United States

President promised anti-recession measures if employment failed to increase in March.

Benson announced April cut in butter price supports.

Eisenhower message to Congress proposed sharing of data on use of atomic weapons with allies, more information to private business on industrial use of atomic energy.

Manion, pro-Bricker Amend., ousted as head of President's Comm. on Inter-governmental Relations.

He urged revision of Article 35 of the draft treaty under which Austria would (a) pay Russia \$150 million to redeem former German assets and (b) turn over to Russia oil extraction rights & all assets of the Danube Shipping Co. in Austria. Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov replied that Russia was willing to accept the \$150 million payment in Austrian goods rather than in U.S. dollars.

Both Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden backed Figl's request. Dulles pointed out that since 1949 Russia had "extracted from so-called 'German assets' in its zone of Austria at least \$200 million in net profits." He said he could not believe that "the economy of the 800 million people within the Soviet-dominated bloc" depended upon "being able to continue to bleed the economy" of "small & naturally poor" Austria.⁵

Molotov Lists Conditions

Regarding Austrian independence, Molotov Feb. 12 proposed that:

(1) Big 4 deputy foreign ministers, who already had held 260 meetings in an effort to draft a pact, again should undertake to complete a treaty within 3 months.⁶

(2) The deputies should consider Russia's demand that the Free Territory of Trieste not be used as an "Anglo-American military base."⁷

(3) "To prevent any attempts at a new *anschluss*" between Austria & Germany, the 4-power occupation troops should be kept in Austria until conclusion of a German peace treaty.

(4) An article should be added to the draft treaty pledging Austria not to join any military bloc directed against the World War II Allies and not to allow foreign military bases, instructors or specialists on Austrian territory.⁸

1—see p. 34C2 2—see p. 41B1 3—see p. 41E2
4—see p. 41E3 5—see pp. 41B2, 26E1 6—see Vol. XIII, p. 286E-F3 7—see Vol. XIII, p. 337D1



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Ministers View Parley

U.S. State Secy. Dulles said Feb. 18 that the Forgn. Ministers had "learned much" in their Berlin conference. "It makes it less likely that any of us should by inadvertance & miscalculation do what would risk another war. This does not mean that the Western nations will suspend the doing of what strengthens freedom . . ."

Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov said the Russians "believe what had been done in Berlin will lessen tension." British Forgn. Secy. Eden: "We understand one another's position better." French Forgn. Min. Bidault: "What has been done would be a contribution to reducing international tension."

(5) After signing of a peace pact, all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Vienna and troops left elsewhere in Austria should not interfere in the nation's affairs.¹

Under Western pressure against indefinite military occupation, Molotov modified this last proposal Feb. 16. He suggested instead that the 4 powers be obliged to reconsider the date for their withdrawal from Austria "not later than in 1955." Dulles said this "concession" would merely postpone the end of the military occupation by 18 months and gave no assurance that Soviet troops would be withdrawn even then.

Molotov called on Figl 3 times Feb. 16 to reconsider Austrian rejection of Soviet terms for a treaty. The Austrian Foreign Minister said: his Govt. would not accept amendment of the draft treaty; Russia's proposals would deprive Austria of "the most essential advantage of this treaty . . . the withdrawal of all foreign troops"; Austria had no intention of joining any military bloc against Russia and had no wish ever to reunite with Germany.

Clash Over EDC

The Austrian debate led to a sharp exchange over EDC between Molotov & French Forgn. Min. Bidault.

Rejecting the Soviet proposals on Austria, Bidault asserted that a question of independence had to be settled completely, not 50% or 80%. Molotov asked him if it were possible to speak of 100% French sovereignty in view of the presence of foreign [U.S.] troops on French soil.

Bidault: France exercised 100% sovereignty. Why, if foreign bases were bad, did Russia want one in Austria?

Molotov: The base was necessary because the West proposed to create a European Defense Community that would revive German militarism.²

Molotov had injected the EDC as an issue in the Austrian settlement Feb. 13 when he said Western rejection of "plans for setting up EDC & the resurgence of West German militarism" would "of course facilitate" the conclusion of a peace pact.

Changes on Germany Offered

Molotov returned to a discussion of Germany Feb. 17 and submitted these 2 proposals which the West agreed to consider:

(1) The 4 powers should survey and agree on the size & strength of both East & West German police forces.

(2) The East & West German Govts. should form 2 joint committees—one to improve economic & travel relations between the 2 zones, the other to develop cultural, scientific & sports relations. (The 3 Western High Commissioners in Berlin drafted a note Feb. 16 asking Soviet High Comm. Vladimir S. Semyenov to ease restrictions on travel between the 2 zones of the city.)

Dulles took issue Feb. 17 with Molotov's earlier contention that withdrawal of all occupation forces was desired by the German people. He said the West Germans would be considerably concerned at such withdrawal, compared Molotov's proposal³ to events in Korea where "our withdrawal . . . did not produce security."

Molotov had declared that militarized detachments in West Germany totaled 213,000, in addition to 150,000 West German troops under Allied control. Dulles placed the overall West German armed forces total at 150,000, said East Germany had a total of 140,000 men under arms in the "People's Police" alone.⁴

(Aneurin Bevan, leftwing leader of the British Labor Party, said Feb. 11 the West shared responsibility with Russia for the failure of the Berlin talks to reunite Germany. He held that "neutralization" of Germany was the only way to German unification.)⁵

Molotov for Wrecking EDC

Molotov conceded Feb. 15 that his pan-European security plan was aimed at wrecking the proposed European Defense Community. His plan was "an alternative" to EDC and therefore "against it," he said. He predicted Feb. 16 that EDC would never take effect unless it was ratified in 1954.

But Molotov refused Feb. 15 a direct reply to Eden's & Bidault's demand to tell whether the Soviet plan also meant wrecking the North Atlantic Treaty Org. He said Feb. 17 that he would study this. This indicated a change in views he held Feb. 14 when he said that NATO & his proposal were not "incompatible."⁶

Eden charged Feb. 15 that "the purpose of the Soviet security proposals is to break up our Western security system" while it "clearly permits the Soviet security system in East Europe to remain intact." Bidault asked Feb. 17 why Russia's European defense plan could not take in North America as it did Soviet Asia. "Baikal & Vladivostok are no more European than the Mississippi & Chicago," he said.

INDO-CHINA

South Korea Offers Troops

The South Korean Govt. confirmed Feb. 12 that it had offered to send a division of troops to fight Communist-led Viet Minh rebels in Indo-China.

ROK Defense Min. Sohn Won Il said Feb. 13 that air & naval units also were offered. The proposal was made to the UN command in Korea—not directly to France or to any of the Associated States of Indo-China.

French authorities in Paris, Saigon & Washington indicated that France would reject the offer for fear it would give Communist China an excuse to intervene openly in Indo-China. French officials denied initial ROK statements that Laos had asked for troops. The ROK Govt. explained Feb. 13 that the troop offer was in answer to messages Laos sent some time ago to countries recognizing its independence. The messages called for "help," not for troops.

U.S. Policy Assailed

The ROK Govt. & French officials, discussing the troop offer, simultaneously made plain their dissatisfaction with U.S. policies in Korea & Indo-China. The ROK statement said in part: "Our own war has been stalemated by those . . . who seek to prevent us from unifying our country. . . . If we are not allowed to finish our own war⁷ or assist another free country in distress, what hope is there for saving any of the free nations? . . ."

The French said privately that Pres. Eisenhower & other U.S. leaders, by their categorical assurances that the U.S. would not get into the Indo-Chinese hot war, had damaged French & Indo-Chinese morale and had given Communist China cause to believe it could intervene with impunity.⁸

Americans on ROK Offer

Many American Congress members opposed the use of ROK troops as both (a) an invitation to Red Chinese intervention and (b) a possible violation of the Korean armistice.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) warned Feb. 12: "In view of our pact with South Korea, we might find ourselves in 2 wars." But State Dept. sources called such fear unfounded.

U.S. Gen. John E. Hull, UN commander in Korea, told reporters after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower in Washington Feb. 11 that there would be "certain advantages" in using ROK forces in Indo-China. "It would be one Asiatic country coming to the assistance of another," he said.

Pentagon & State Dept. officials said that all of South Korea's troops were needed to guard against any renewed Communist attack in Korea, where U.S. units were being withdrawn.⁹ (The ROK Govt. disclosed Feb. 12 that it had asked the U.S. for the services of "its greatest soldier," Gen. James A. Van Fleet.)

U.S. Would Train Natives

A U.S. offer to help train native troops in Indo-China was disclosed in

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1—see p. 41E1 2—p. 42D1 3—p. 41D3 4—p. 35A3 5—p. 33B2 6—p. 41G2 7—p. 43D3 8—p. 42B-F3 9—p. 27B2

Indo-Chinese Rebels Stalled in Drive on Laos Capital

The Communist drive (A) toward the Laotian capital of Luang Prabang (Luangprabang) was reported stalled Feb. 18. The bulk of Viet Minh Div. 308 remained in the Bac River valley 40 miles north of the capital. A rebel battalion crossed the Mekong River for a surprise attack but was halted by Luang Prabang's defenders and thrown back 8 miles north of the city Feb. 15. The capital's garrison Feb. 15 also beat off a Red unit attacking through the Suang River valley below Paksueng. Luang Prabang's guns were used for the first time Feb. 13 to shell rebels in the eastern hills, where a battalion of Viet Minh Div. 316 was believed encamped after a westward march of 125 miles from Samneua. French Union forces made occasional contact with small rebel units within 9-10 miles of Luang Prabang since Feb. 10, but by Feb. 16 it was becoming increasingly difficult to locate Red troops near the capital.

A French paratroop battalion was dropped Feb. 13 to bolster the last French stronghold in northern Laos—isolated Muong Sai (Muongsai), 60 miles north of Luang Prabang & 24 miles west of the Bac valley. French forces in Dien Bien Phu (B), northwestern Viet Nam, reported Feb. 14-16, after repeated raids on 3 surrounding Viet Minh divisions, that the rebels were retiring further into the hills. To the south, in central Laos, the French retook Mahaxay (C) without opposition Feb. 14.*

Washington Feb. 16. Such coaching would be along lines the U.S. followed to build up the ROK Army.

But the French were reported cold to the plan. They considered their own training methods more suitable for Indo-China and the U.S. offer an implied rebuke. They argued that their methods already had proved successful in Indo-China.

A major difference in the U.S. & French approaches was said to be American use of native officers in high-level command & policy posts. The French were reported to allow only French officers to make command decisions above battalion level.¹

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Feb. 17 that U.S. plans to send Lt. Gen. John Wilson O'Daniel, 60, to replace Maj. Gen. Thomas J. J. Trapnell as head of the U.S. military mission in Indo-China implied no criticism of French training.

Early reports said that O'Daniel, a training expert, had been named for the job because it was intended to emphasize the training aspects of the mission. But Mr. Eisenhower said the switch would be only a routine change. (O'Daniel had been scheduled to retire at the end of February. His assignment to Indo-China would require a reduction in rank to major general to keep him from outranking Gen. Henry-Eugene Navarre, French commander in Indo-China.)

Senators Study Situation

Actg. U.S. State Secy. Walter Bedell Smith assured the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. in a closed hearing Feb. 16 that the Viet Minh had made "no real military progress" and that its currently increased scale of operations was a propaganda stunt to influence discussions of the Big 4 Forgn.

Ministers in Berlin.² Smith said that most Red advances "are nothing but real estate victories" and that the Reds give up their gains as soon as the French counter-attack.

The committee was reported Feb. 16 to have told Smith & Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, that the U.S. should not have sent 200 U.S. Air Force technicians to Indo-China without consulting Congress. Smith promised to make no further moves of that nature without Congress' advice.

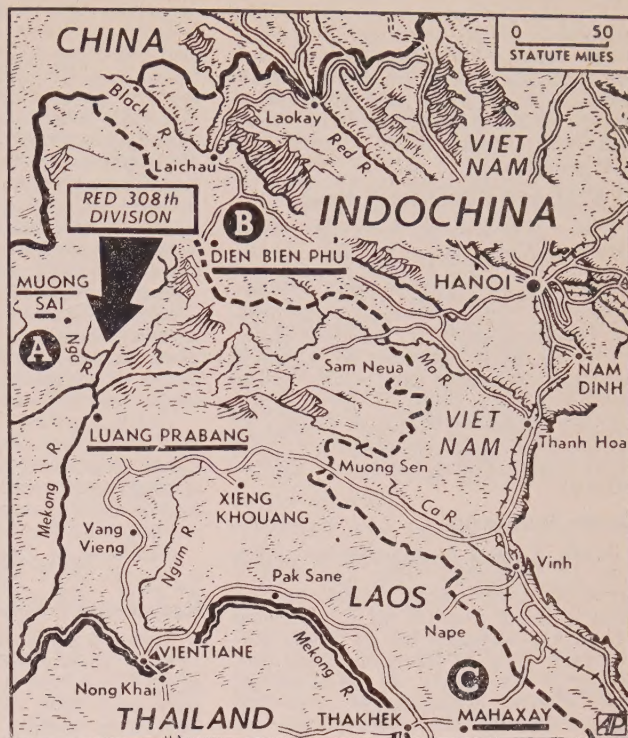
The UP had quoted Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) Feb. 10 as saying Radford told the Senate Armed Forces Com. of the decision on the technicians Feb. 5 and that the committee had "unanimously opposed the idea." But the men were on the way already so it was too late.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), deploring use of the AF men, said Feb. 10 that "normally prudent men" could have found other mechanics. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) said Feb. 14 that the sending of the technicians might "border" on violation of Congress' right to declare war.³

(A French Embassy spokesman in Washington revealed Feb. 11 that hundreds of Americans had been volunteering to join the French Union forces to fight in Indo-China but that all had been rejected. The State Dept. warned Feb. 11 that joining a foreign military force without State & Defense Dept. permission would mean loss of U.S. citizenship.)

Reds Massacre 1,400

The French High Command charged Feb. 17 that Communists disguised as peasants massacred 1,400 persons in the Catholic village of Thanhluong, 40 miles southeast of Hanoi. The



French said the Reds shot or hand-grenaded every villager they could find and burned every building, including the orphanage & school. 600 villagers working in the fields escaped and told the story to a French unit that arrived there Feb. 16.

KOREA

ROK Threatens Indians

Lt. Gen. Won Yung Duk, South Korean Army Provost Marshal, threatened Feb. 16 to keep Indian custodial troops from leaving Korea until India gave "satisfactory guarantees" for the welfare of 76 ex-war prisoners being sent to India. The ex-PWs were Koreans who had asked to be sent to neutral countries. Won's threat was in a letter to Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm.

U.S. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor warned South Korea Feb. 18 that his 8th Army was responsible for the security of homeward-bound Indian troops and would "deal appropriately with any interference." ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai assured newsmen Feb. 18 that his Govt. would not interfere with the Indians. But Won refused to back down on his threat.⁴

Other PW Developments

The NNRC Feb. 18 turned over to the UN command, "under protest," the last of the unrepatriated PWs still in the demilitarized zone. They were 17 anti-Red Chinese & Koreans accused of murder & other crimes and one witness. The UN command had

*Wide World map [see p. 43D1-A2, map p. 11]
1—see Vol. XIII, p. 330A-B3 2—see p. 41E-F1
3—see p. 42B3-43C1 4—see p. 43G2

refused to send attorneys or witnesses to assist the Indians in court-martialing the suspects after the Jan. 20 release of the other prisoners.¹

The ROK Defense Ministry announced Feb. 13 that 4,200 former North Korean PWs had volunteered for the ROK Army. The ROK Army said Feb. 15 that 3,700 already had been sworn in.²

'Ike' Urges Governors' Visit

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 11 asked Colorado Gov. Dan Thornton, chairman of the 1954 Governors Conference, to visit Korea with a "select group" of U.S. Governors and give the American public a "personal evaluation" of ROK military & economic progress. Thornton said Govs. Allan Shivers (Tex.), John S. Fine (Pa.), Johnson Murray (Okla.) & Robert F. Kennon (La.) had accepted. Gov. John Davis Lodge (Conn.) declined the invitation.

Korea Roundup

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee Feb. 17 appointed Gen. Lee Hyung Keun, 34, to the newly created post of Joint Chief of Staff of all ROK armed forces, top military job in South Korea. Rhee Feb. 14 had appointed Gen. Chung Il Kwon, 34, as ROK Army Chief of Staff, replacing Gen. Sun Yup Paik. Paik was named commander of the new ROK First Field Army, which included all of South Korea's 18 divisions. Lee & Chung formerly commanded, respectively, the First & 2d Corps. . . . Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. refused Feb. 11 to investigate UN command charges that the Reds were bringing war planes into North Korea.³

Harold E. Stassen, U.S. Forgn. Operations director, conferred with ROK Pres. Rhee & other South Korean officials in Seoul Feb. 16 during a Far East inspection trip. Stassen flew to Formosa Feb. 18.⁴ . . . U.S. Army will have only one division in Korea by mid-1955 under Eisenhower budget plans, the unofficial *Army Times* reported Feb. 1.⁵ . . . U.S. Marine Corps Feb. 12 identified 60 Marines presumed dead after being missing in Korea for more than a year. This raised to 366 the number of Marines listed as dead since the armistice. It left 127 still listed as missing.⁶

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Reds Seek Strategic Goods

Britain estimated Feb. 16 that more than half of Russia's recent billion-dollar trade offer related to strategic goods subject to embargo. Board of Trade Min. Derek Heathcoat Amory told Commons: £180 million (\$504 million) worth of goods sought by Russia was free of controls and could be exported by British manufacturers; the remaining £220 million (\$616 million) worth could not be delivered unless Allied restrictions on trade with Communist countries were modified or abolished.

J. B. Scott, leader of 33 British businessmen who sought contracts in Moscow, said Feb. 16 the Russians seemed to "know a lot about" the secret list of goods withheld by the West from Iron Curtain nations. Scott reported: orders for £16 million (\$44,-800,000) worth of British products had been signed in Moscow; another £48 million (\$134 million) worth were under negotiation; Russia had refused to buy British textiles or other consumer goods and insisted on heavy industrial equipment such as machine tools & diesel generators.⁷

Soviet Amb.-to-Canada Dmitri S. Chuvakhin said in Ottawa Feb. 15 that Russia wished to increase its trade with Canada, particularly in the purchase of ships, industrial equipment, wheat, meat, butter & raw hides.

(Italian police announced Feb. 13 that they had smashed an international ring which had been smuggling strategic materials from the West to Red nations. Leader of the ring was identified as Jacob Magura, a Swiss.)

(Holland & Czechoslovakia signed a one-yr. trade agreement Feb. 13.)⁸

Red Armed Forces Grow

Russia's armed forces increased by 150,000 since 1951 to a current total of 4,750,000, the British Defense Ministry said Feb. 16. The increase was attributed mainly to the growth of the Soviet Navy. The report also said: in the same period, Soviet satellite forces had grown by nearly 120,000 to 1,190,000; Red China's armed forces totaled more than 4 million with an additional 6-10 million in the militia.⁹

(Czech AF Cpl. Jiri Shorm, 22, who was granted asylum by U.S. authorities when his plane crashed near Bayreuth, Germany Feb. 5, told newsmen Feb. 15 that Czechoslovakia had 4 air divisions along its western frontier equipped with 500 Czech-built "Bis" jet fighter planes. He said the Bis

was speedier & capable of greater altitude than the Russian MIG-15. Prague radio charged Feb. 11 that Shorm was "forcibly detained" by U.S. authorities.)

European Coal & Steel Community's steel production declined last year for lack of expansion of domestic steel markets, the UN Economic Comm. for Europe reported Feb. 15. The report showed 39,691,000 metric tons of steel produced by ECSC countries —2 million tons below 1952, 7 million short of the 1953 quota.¹⁰ . . . Adm. Jerauld Wright, 55, U.S. Naval Commander in the Eastern Atlantic since June 1952, was named Feb. 17 to replace Adm. Lynde D. McCormick Apr. 12 as Supreme Allied Commander of NATO naval forces and Commander in Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet & Atlantic Command. McCormick was to become president of the Newport (R.I.) Naval War College.¹¹ . . . Dutch Govt. announced Feb. 15 that U.S. Air Force tactical units would be stationed in Holland to strengthen West European defense. . . . Spain received its first arms shipment under the U.S.-Spanish mutual defense pact Feb. 15 when 1,800 tons of military equipment reached Cartagena.¹²

French Cabinet noted Feb. 13 a favorable change in Spain's attitude toward anti-French agitation in Spanish Morocco. French Forgn. Affairs Secy. Maurice Schumann had accused Spain Feb. 11 of fostering anti-French moves. He denied a Spanish charge that France had violated international agreements on the Spanish zone's sovereignty.¹³ . . . Russia again refused Feb. 9 to comply with a UN request for information on alleged slave labor behind the Iron Curtain. It called the request "slandorous & provocative."¹⁴

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Attacks Continue

Eisenhower Admin. leaders called on fellow Republicans this week to heed the President's admonition against intemperate political attacks on Democrats. But bitter partisan charges continued to fly back & forth as Republicans held traditional observances of Lincoln Day (Feb. 12).¹⁵

Many Republicans hammered at alleged Democratic "softness" on communism. Many Democrats fought back with charges that the Republican Admin. was falsifying the "Communists-in-Govt." issue and underestimating the seriousness of unemployment & other signs of economic recession.

Breakdown on 2,200 'Ousters'

One result of the political furor was an Eisenhower Admin. decision to seek a breakdown on the controversial claim of 2,200 security ousters. Civil Service Comm. Philip Young announced Feb. 17 that he had asked Govt. agency heads to report how many security cases had information

in their files indicating (1) "subversive activities, subversive associations, or membership in subversive organizations," (2) "sex perversion," (3) "conviction of felonies or misdemeanors," and (4) other charges of the type covered in the President's orders on employe security (such as heavy drinking & loose talking). The breakdown was to go to the Natl. Security Council. Young did not indicate whether it would be made public. He said the security-case total included persons who resigned and "doubtless did not" know they had been accused of anything.

(The House Appropriations Com. Jan. 15 released testimony that: The Treasury Dept. last year had dismissed 131 employes as security risks, including 4 on loyalty charges; the Agriculture Dept. had dismissed several security risks, including one Communist. The committee Feb. 5 released testimony that the Post Office had dismissed 166 security risks. All but 16 of the Treasury ousters and some of the postal dismissals were under loyalty-security machinery set up by the Truman Admin.)

1—see p. 43A3 2—p. 27B1 3—p. 43E2 4—p. 19G1 5—pp. 20D1-G2, 27B2 6—p. 43E3 7—p. 43G3 8—p. 44E-F1 9—p. 35A3 10—Vol. XIII, 296C1 11—XIII, 168K 12—XIII, 403C2 13—p. 27A3 14—XIII, 404C1 15—p. 44G2

Moderation Urged, Rejected

Vice Pres. Nixon, Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) were among Admin. leaders opposing extreme political attacks.¹ Nixon, in New Haven, Conn. Feb. 11 & Oakland, Calif. Feb. 12, advised against "indiscriminate attacks on Democrats as a group." He urged avoidance of "the adjectives."

Knowland, in St. Louis Feb. 13, recommended acting "as Americans rather than as narrow partisans." He acknowledged that the GOP had received & would continue to need Democratic support to enact its program.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) served notice, however, that he assumed Pres. Eisenhower & the other party leaders did not have his activities in mind. "I don't think the President is advising we whitewash & cover up the truth," McCarthy declared in San Mateo, Calif. Feb. 10. "Our party has the responsibility to expose 20 years of treason. . . . I intend to continue giving the cold facts." McCarthy had charged in Madison, Wis. Feb. 7 that "the Democratic Admin. over the past 20 years has deliberately & knowingly allowed Communists to take any position in government they desire." He reported a "deliberate, secret betrayal of a nation to its mortal enemy, the Communist conspiracy."²

Among the bitterest attacks were those of Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.). He said in speeches in Indiana Feb. 10-12: "The Fair Dealers & their Communist brain trust" "put every possible handicap on our armed forces" and sent them to Korea where they "were supposed to be defeated." The Democrats "gave away the victory" won with American "blood."

Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.) said in Royal Oak, Mich. Feb. 10 that the Democratic Admin. "had permitted Communists to penetrate into the highest policy-making branches of government" and had "tolerated them."

McLeod Speeches Assailed

State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod, before setting off on a political speaking tour of Wyoming & South Dakota, was advised by Civil Service Comm. George M. Moore that he was subject to the Hatch Act, which bars political activities by federal employees. The State Dept. & Civil Service Comm. disclosed Feb. 11 that Moore had given McLeod this opinion on the latter's request.

Moore told McLeod, however, that the CSC had no jurisdiction over his job because it was non-civil service. McLeod, therefore, followed a contrary opinion of State Dept. counsel Herman Phleger. Phleger said McLeod's job, equivalent in rank to Asst. State Secy., was exempt.

Back from the political tour, McLeod Feb. 17 again assailed the Truman Admin. on the communism issue. He made the attack in a Larchmont, N.Y. speech which the State Dept.

had announced was "nonpolitical."

Democrats denounced McLeod's activities as inconsistent with his role as a security officer.³

Job Slump Deadline Set

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Feb. 17: if unemployment did not stop rising in March the Govt. would regard it as a danger sign and consider measures to counter the slump. One step, he said, might be a cut in taxes to stimulate consumer spending—by increasing the present \$600 personal income exemption, reducing income tax rates, cutting excise taxes, or a combination of all 3. The President said his Admin. was watching day-by-day for all economic signals and was neglecting no move that would make sure there was no real recession.⁴

The Census Bureau reported Feb. 16 that new samplings over a wider area indicated that there were 3,087,000 unemployed in the U.S. in January. Previous estimate: 2,359,000.⁵

Outlook Debated

Winfield W. Riefler, Fed. Reserve Board expert, told the Congressional Joint Economic Com. Feb. 16: industrial production "probably" declined further this month but all economic indicators "tend to confirm rather than modify" the opinion that the business slump since July had been an "inventory adjustment." The FRB's index showed Feb. 15 that industrial production dropped from 127 in December to 125 in January (1947-49 level equaling 100).⁶

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce gave the joint Congressional committee Feb. 17 a prediction that business this year might be down from 1953 but "will be good by any standards established before 1950." The Com. for Economic Development told the committee: "Strong governmental action is not required now and is unlikely to be needed in 1954."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, expressing concern over the "inexcusable" rise in unemployment, denounced "meek acceptance" of 1954 forecasts below the 1953 level and called for action toward a "bigger & more prosperous America." AFL Pres. George Meany urged "measures essential to bolster consumer buying power & check the present recession before it gains momentum." Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of RR Trainmen also called for Govt. action.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), an economist, said the rising unemployment supported his view (challenged by Republicans) that a recession already had set in.

Butter Subsidy Cut

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson announced Feb. 15 that the Govt.'s support price for butter, dried milk & cheese would be reduced Apr. 1 from 90% of parity to 75% (the legal minimum). Market experts predicted that this would drop the retail price of butter by about 8¢, or to about 70¢ a lb. Benson said he acted because the law required supports only "to assure an adequate supply" and the high sub-

sidy for butter had caused a surplus, the Govt. buying up about \$370 million worth of butter. His action was denounced by dairy industry spokesmen & members of Congress from farm regions regardless of party.

(Benson, who defended the Eisenhower Admin.'s farm program before the Joint Congressional Economic Com. Feb. 4, said Feb. 8 he believed "a majority of Republicans & many Democratic members of Congress" would support it.)⁷

Drops Lukewarm Aides

Benson announced Feb. 15 that he would continue a series of shakeups in his department to remove Democrats & others not supporting the Admin.

(Howard H. Gordon of Richmond, Va. resigned Feb. 16 as Commodity Credit Corp. president and was succeeded by James A. McConnell of Ithaca, N.Y. T. Roy Reid, a Democrat, resigned Feb. 15 as Agri. Dept. personnel director.)

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Atom Secrecy Changes

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 17 to let the Allies share information on use of atomic weapons and impose less secrecy on industrial development of atomic energy. The President said the 1946 Atomic Energy Act contained restrictions which impeded "the proper exploitation of nuclear energy" for the benefit of the U.S. & its allies. He asked for these amendments to make the act consistent with "nuclear realities of 1954":

(1) Broaden cooperation between the U.S. & its allies, particularly by sharing "such tactical information as is essential to . . . defense plans," exchanging data on peaceful uses of atomic energy and releasing fissionable materials for private research & industrial use.

(2) Relax security requirements to end costly & time-consuming clearance of persons who would not handle restricted data. Give certain uncleared persons access to restricted data not deemed of strategic importance.

(3) Transfer responsibility for safeguarding information on atomic weapons from the Atomic Energy Comm. to the Defense Dept. Publish such weapons information as the Defense Dept. & AEC agreed would not endanger national security.

(4) Broaden participation in atomic research by private industry. Permit greater activity by U.S. citizens & firms in atomic development outside the U.S. Authorize private ownership or leasing of fissionable materials or facilities for producing them. Liberalize provisions for private patents in the atomic field.⁸

(State Secy. Dulles & Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov met for a 2d time in Berlin Feb. 13 to discuss the Eisenhower plan for an international atomic energy pool. Their only official announcement: further talks would be carried on through other diplomatic channels.)⁹

Ousts Manion

Clarence E. Manion resigned Feb. 17 as chairman of the President's

1—see p. 44G2 2—p. 45G2 3—p. 45C-E2
4—p. 28D1-F2 5—p. 45G3 6—p. 45D-F3 7—
p. 12D-F1 8—p. 20A3 9—p. 33D1

H-Bomb Force Revealed

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. chrmn., revealed in Chicago Feb. 17: the hydrogen explosion in Eniwetok atoll in 1952 "completely obliterated the test island" and made a crater "a full mile" wide & 175 ft. deep at its lowest point (large enough to contain "140 structures the size of our nation's Capitol"). It would have devastated everything 3 mi. from ground zero, blanketed 300 sq. mi. But he hinted that much greater H-bomb blasts could be produced now.¹

Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations. He said that Sherman Adams, Asst. to the President, had asked him to quit Feb. 12, presumably because of his active support of the Bricker Amend., which the Eisenhower Admin. opposed. (Manion had been criticized for absenting himself from his job to make lecture tours attacking the TVA, backing the amendment.)²

GENERAL

Tax-Filing Relief Urged

Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews was revealed Feb. 15 to have proposed that some 35 million low-bracket taxpayers be freed of the requirement to file income tax returns. The House Appropriations Com. released testimony in which Andrews suggested that the Treasury use employers' withholding statements to compute their taxes. He estimated that this would save the Govt. \$25 million a year. He asked for authority to hire 1,000 new tax investigators a year for about 8 years, estimating that the Govt. would thereby realize \$1½-\$2 billion annually in unpaid taxes. He said a spot check of "one segment" of taxpayers showed "errors" (in the taxpayers' favor) averaging \$95 each in 59% of the returns.³

Reds Convicted in Detroit

A federal jury in Detroit Feb. 16 convicted 6 Michigan Communist leaders of violating the Smith Act by conspiracy to teach & advocate violent overthrow of the U.S. Govt. The defendants were Saul L. Wellman, Michigan CP chrmn.; Wm. Allan, Michigan correspondent of the *Daily Worker*; Thos. D. Dennis Jr., Nat Ganley, Philip Schatz & Mrs. Carl (Helen Allison) Winter.⁴

Other Court Action

The Supreme Court refused Feb. 8 to review the perjury conviction of William W. Remington, ex-Commerce Dept. economist.⁵ The high court had refused Feb. 1 to hear an appeal for a new trial by Morton Sobell, convicted co-conspirator of atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg.⁶ . . . The Pennsylvania Supreme Court Jan. 25

reversed Communist leader Steve Nelson's 1951 conviction on charges of violating the state sedition act. It held that only the Fed. Govt. could prosecute sedition cases. Nelson, 51, was freed from a 20-yr. jail sentence & \$10,000 fine imposed in the state case. (The decision had no effect on a 5-yr. federal sentence he received.)⁷

File Destruction Denied

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in Madison, Wis. Feb. 7 that ex-War Undersecy. John J. McCloy had ordered destruction of all Army intelligence files on Communists. McCloy, in New York, denounced the accusation as "absolutely false," and McCarthy retracted it in Los Angeles Feb. 9. But he called McCloy the "moving force" for commissioning Communists because, he said, McCloy had ordered the Army in 1944 not to discriminate against Reds.

McCarthy said in San Mateo, Calif. Feb. 10 that Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens had told him the Army had been ordered in the mid-1940s to destroy all files on Communist officers. Stevens declared in Washington Feb. 11 that he had "no recollection" of saying that.⁸

Wayne E. Richards, national commander of the Veterans of Forgn. Wars, announced in Washington Feb. 15 that the VFW would continue to report Communist suspects to the FBI but would engage in no "witch hunts" or "vigilante" action. Commenting on the VFW's Norwalk (Conn.) post, Richards assured the House Veterans Com. Feb. 16: "There was no 'committee,' no investigations, no evaluation or screening of evidence & no discussion of suspects among the post membership." Norwalk post commander Albert A. Beres had confirmed Feb. 8 that there was "no secret committee [or] screening committee" but that "all members . . . might consider themselves a committee for reporting . . . the names of any subversives."⁹

Defense Dept. announced Feb. 15 that its bomb-proof "underground Pentagon" beneath Raven Rock Mtn. in Frederick Co., Md. was "100% completed" & fully equipped to serve as armed forces nerve-center in an emergency. Estimate of cost: \$35 million.

FOREIGN

Filipino Communist Luis Taruc, leader of the Hukbalahap rebels, was reported Feb. 17 to have said that Pres. Ramon Magsaysay's new regime was "on the right path of nation-building" and the rebels must "accept" his election. Manuel Manahan, a Govt. emissary, & Benigno Aquino, a Manila newsman, interviewed Taruc at a mountain hideout in eastern Luzon. They said he did not promise to surrender, indicating instead that the rebels would wait & see whether Magsaysay eliminated "social evils." (Magsaysay served a surrender ultimatum on the Huks Feb. 16 after rejecting their terms in secret peace negotiations.)¹⁰

Guatemalan Forgn. Min. Guillermo Toriello denied in a N.Y. *Times* interview Feb. 11 that the Guatemalan Govt. was Communist. He conceded that aims of the CP & Govt.—to achieve "economic liberation"—ran "parallel" at present. Toriello contended that the Govt. was on guard against threats from both political extremes. He said the Reds could not duplicate their Czech coup in Guatemala because his country was not "in the geographical region of Russia."

(The Guatemalan Govt. announced Feb. 12 it would attend a forthcoming American States Conf. in Caracas and oppose any resolution against intervention of international communism in the Western Hemisphere. The U.S. revealed Feb. 12 it had sent Guatemala a new demand that the United Fruit Co. be compensated for its property seized under land reform acts.)¹¹

Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* revealed Feb. 16 that Semyon D. Ignatiev (ousted as Communist Party secy. last April for having been deceived by charges against Jewish doctors in Jan. 1953) had been made CP first secretary in the oil-producing Bashkir Autonomous Republic (Ural Mtn. area). The report indicated that the "doctors' plot" had been voided by the purged Lavrenti P. Beria against the will of Premier Georgi M. Malenkov.¹² . . . Italian police arrested 400 rioters in Rome Feb. 16 during strikes by Communist-led & Social Dem. unions for more pay.¹³ . . . Calcutta police fired on rioters Feb. 16 & 17 to quell disorders arising from a teachers' strike. Communists led a raid on a U.S. Info. office Feb. 16.¹⁴

British rationing will come to a complete end in July when the last rationed items, meat & bacon, are freed (announced Feb. 17). Rationing started in Jan. 1940.¹⁵ Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler said Feb. 4 that a 10% cut in exports to the U.S. late in 1953 was caused by the U.S. economic recession.¹⁶ . . . Chinese Natl. planes dropped 30 million propaganda leaflets on Shanghai & other Communist-held coastal cities on the Chinese mainland the night of Feb. 13-14.¹⁷ . . . French Natl. Assembly voted 395-223 Feb. 16 to approve Finance Min. Edgar Fauré's proposal to freeze minimum wage rates but to try to raise workers' purchasing power by increasing output.¹⁸

BUSINESS

Robert R. Young, who resigned Jan. 19 as board chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy., was defeated Feb. 10 in an effort to have the New York Central directors elect him & his associate, Allan P. Kirby, to the Central board with Kirby as its new chairman. Young set up hq. in N.Y.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price indexes from Bur. of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1952
All items	114.9	115.0	114.1
Food	112.3	112.0	113.8
Housing	118.9	118.9	116.4
Rent	127.6	127.3	120.7
Apparel	105.3	105.5	105.1
Medical care	123.6	123.3	119.3

Feb. 15 to direct a campaign to win a majority of stockholders' proxies before Central's annual stockholders' meeting (May 26 in Albany). Central Pres. William White, whose administration had been criticized by Young as wasteful & inadequate, announced Feb. 11 he would wage a "bare-fisted" fight to prevent Young from winning control of the railroad.¹

Howard Robard Hughes' offer to buy out all other stockholders in ROK Pictures Corp. for \$23,489,478 (\$6 a share) was approved by the firm's directors at a meeting in Atlanta Feb. 13 subject to stockholders' approval. Hughes owned 1,262,120 of 3,914,913 RKO shares. His offer to buy all outstanding RKO stock had caused its value to rise from \$2.87 to more than \$5 a share since Feb. 5.²

Inter-Amer. Economic & Social Council, an Org. of American States body in Washington, voted 15-1 (U.S. opposed) Feb. 11 in support of a resolution condemning any coffee boycott campaign in the U.S. A delegation of American clubwomen arrived in Rio de Janeiro Feb. 12 to tour Brazil as guests of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, to see proof that Brazil's coffee shortage (blamed for high prices in the U.S.) was due to last year's drought & frost damage to crops. The U.S. Senate Agri. Com. approved Feb. 3 a bill to establish federal control over coffee trading & speculation in the U.S.³

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. British Health Min. Ian Macleod reported to Commons in London Feb. 12 that a Govt. study group set up 3 years ago decided it was "established that there is a relationship between smoking & lung cancer." Macleod said he accepted the committee's "statistical evidence" based on parallel increases in use of tobacco & deaths from lung cancer. He conceded that medical evidence was "not yet certain." 8 British tobacco firms issued a statement asserting that there was "no proof that smoking is the cause of lung cancer." They announced a \$700,000 contribution to the Medical Research Council for cancer research the next 7 years. . . . Roswell Park Memorial Inst., a state cancer research center in Buffalo, N.Y., reported Feb. 11: study of 2,759 patients indicated an excess of cancer of the respiratory tract for cigarette smokers, an excess of cancer in & around the mouth for cigar & pipe smokers and tobacco chewers.

Progress in devising ways for a human body to "accept" a vital organ transplanted from another body was reported Feb. 12 at a special international conference on the subject sponsored by the N.Y. Academy of Sciences in New York. Speakers predicted eventual establishment of "banks" of organs similar to blood banks.⁴

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 683] 1—see Vol. VIII, p. 155H 2—Vol. XIII, 379B3, 79L 3—p. 37F3 4—p. 47F1 5—p. 53D3 8—p. 15E2 9—Vol. XIII, 415C2 10—p. 39G2 11—p. 31G2 12—XIII, 324C3 13—p. 7D2

FACTS ON FILE

Fossils of primitive plants estimated to have grown 2 billion years ago were found in the Lake Superior area near Schreiber, Ont. last fall, geologists of Wisconsin & Harvard U. & MIT announced in New York Feb. 16. It was said to be the first evidence of plant life on the earth more than one billion years ago. . . . U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Feb. 11 that data on metal properties of uranium & plutonium & certain other atomic engineering data (75 items) hitherto secret would be shared with experts from all countries except the Soviet bloc, Germany & Japan at an international conference sponsored by the Amer. Inst. of Chemical Engineers in Ann Arbor, Mich. June 20-26.⁵ . . . Turkey announced Feb. 10 a \$714,200 project during the next 5 years to produce radioactive isotopes from a cyclotron to be built at Istanbul U.

NEW BOOKS

A Kid for Two Farthings. By Wolf Mankowitz. 6-yr.-old boy in East End London. Feb. 15. (Dutton, 120 pp., \$2.50)*

The American President. By Sidney Hyman. Evolution of Presidential powers & responsibilities. Feb. 15. (Harper, 342 pp., \$4)†

But We Were Born Free. By Elmer Davis. Revised lectures & articles, chiefly ones assailing Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy & others as "anti-freedom" crusaders who would destroy basic U.S. liberties. Feb. 15. (Bobbs Merrill, 229 pp., \$2.75)†

The Case of Mrs. Surratt. By Guy W. Moore. Questions guilt of woman hanged for complicity in Lincoln's assassination. Feb. 12. (U. of Okla., 142 pp., \$3)†

Homes of the Brave. By T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings. Criticism of many modern fashions in home-building. Feb. 15. (Knopf, 113 pp., \$3.50)†

The Night of the Hunter. By Davis Grubb. Suspense story of 2 small children & their stepfather, a maniac thief & killer. Feb. 17. (Harper, 273 pp., \$3)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Confidential Clerk. Comedy by T. S. Eliot about mixup over parentage of man born illegitimately. Presented by Henry Sherek & Producers' Theater. Staged by E. Martin Browne. With Claude Rains, Ina Claire, Joan Greenwood, Aline MacMahon, Douglas Watson, Richard Newton, Newton Blick. Feb. 11 at Morosco. (4-3-0)\$

The Winner. Play by Elmer Rice about contest over rich man's will between his widow & girl to whom he wanted to leave his money. Produced by Playwrights Co. Staged by Rice. With Joan Tetzel, Tom Helmore, Frederick O'Neal, Jane Buchanan, Whitfield Connor, Vilma Kurer, Lothar Rewart. Feb. 17 at Playhouse. (2-3-2)\$

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Italian police broke up services at a Protestant Church of Christ in Leghorn Feb. 12 after its American minister, Wyndal Hudson of Seagraves, Tex., defied orders to close the church. An Italian preacher, Lido Petrini, was arrested Feb. 12 & again Feb. 14 for leading prayers in the church and was ordered to leave Leghorn Feb. 16. Police said the church had not complied with a 1952 regulation that Churches of Christ in Italy must secure separate recognition by the Govt. as an authorized religion. Policemen chiseled the name "Church of Christ" from the denomination's Rome hq. Feb. 13.⁶

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secv. of Health, Educatn. & Welfare, told a Natl. School Boards Assn. conference in Atlantic City Feb. 13 that U.S. elementary schools lacked 72,000

teachers & 340,000 classrooms although 50,000 rooms were constructed last year.⁷ . . . Pope Pius XII, reported improving from a severe gastric ailment, read part of a papal message to the sick broadcast from Vatican City Feb. 14.¹⁰ . . . French Dominican order was revealed Feb. 12 to have replaced its leaders in Paris, Lyons & Toulouse & ordered several clerical journalists to discontinue newspaper work, presumably to curb opposition to restrictions on worker-priests.¹¹ . . . Dr. Marek S. Korowicz, 50, ex-Polish UN delegation member who turned exile last September, was appointed Feb. 17 to the faculty of Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy in Medford, Mass.¹²

Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. formed a committee Feb. 10 in Cincinnati to direct a Protestant campaign to give public school children a basic knowledge of religion. Chairman: Dr. Jordan L. Larson, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. school supt. & pres.-elect of the Amer. Assn. of School Admins.¹³ . . . Franz von Hammerstein, 32, who was imprisoned in Nazi Germany as a member of the 1944 bomb plot on Hitler's life, arrived in Perth Amboy, N.J. Feb. 14 to serve 3 years as associate Presbyterian pastor under a Presbyterian minister exchange program.

OBITUARIES

Frederick Lewis Allen, 63, ed.-in-chief of *Harper's Magazine* 1941-53, historian whose *Only Yesterday* & *Since Yesterday* were best-selling accounts of 1920s & '30s; Feb. 13, N.Y.

Mrs. Stela Dimitrova Blagoeva, 67, Bulgarian Amb. to Russia; Feb. 16 in Moscow.

Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine, 87, philanthropist daughter of Cyrus Hall McCormick who subsidized defunct N.Y. *Compass* in 1949, supported Henry Wallace for President in 1948; Feb. 12 in Chicago.

Luigi Bonelli, 61, Italian playwright; Feb. 13 in Siena, Italy.

Parley Parker Christensen, 84, ex-Los Angeles City Councilman, Farmer-Labor candidate for Pres. in 1920; Feb. 9, Los Angeles.

Rev. Pierre Marie-Alin Couturier, 56, priest who led movement for modern art in Roman Catholic churches; Feb. 10 in Paris.

Paul Dinichert, 75, Swiss diplomat who headed 1929 Geneva Red Cross conf. that drafted convention on rules for relief of sick & wounded in war; Feb. 14 in Geneva.

Gaston Godoy, 75, Cuban sugar planter, ex-pres. Natl. Sugar Inst.; Feb. 14 in Havana.

Louise Hampton, 77, British actress; Feb. 10 in London.

Mrs. Mary A. Hickey, 80, supt. of Veterans Admin. nurses from early 1920s until end of World War II; Feb. 14 at Ft. Howard, Md.

Dr. Kotaro Honda, 83, Japanese metallurgist who developed KS & other steel alloys; Feb. 12 in Tokyo.

Tim Keliher, 86, leader 1902-08 of Union Pac. RR Rangers who rounded up train robbers; Feb. 15 in Chicago.

Dr. Egon K. Lorenz, 62, specialist on radiation treatment of cancer; Feb. 12 in Washington.

Agnes Campbell Macphail, 63, first woman member of Canadian Parliament; Feb. 13 in Toronto.

Col. Frank H. Mayer, 102, buffalo hunter & Indian fighter in 1870s & '80s; Feb. 13 in Fairplay, Colo.

Vice Adm. Charles H. McMorris, 63, commander of U.S. Navy task force that routed Japanese in Aleutians in 1943; Feb. 12 in Valparaiso, Chile of heart attack.

Dr. Charles Lathrop Parsons, 86, chemist noted for World War I work & conversion of nitrogen from air into ammonia; Feb. 14 in Pocasset, Mass.

Sir Robert Barclay Pearson, 82, London Stock Exchange chrmn. 1936-47; Feb. 12 in London.

Prof. B'iss Perry, 93, author, ex-ed. *Atlantic Monthly*; Feb. 13 in Exeter, N.H.

Lt. Gen. Ivan Andreievich Petrov, 55, a leading Red Army engineering comdr. in World War II; death announced Feb. 12 in Moscow.

Maxime Real del Sarte, 65, French sculptor of many World War I monuments; Feb. 15 in Paris.

Armin William Riley, 71, who as U.S. Asst. Atty. Gen. directed nationwide work of anti-profiteering "flying squads" after World War I; Feb. 9 in San Gabriel, Calif.

Merton A. Robinson, 78, gun designer & ballistics expert who testified at Hall-Mills, other famous murder trials; Feb. 12, New Haven, Conn.

Tsou Lu, 70, adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, ex-chancellor of Sun Yat-sen U., Canton; Feb. 13 in Taipei, Formosa.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf. St. Petersburg (Fla.) women's open: won Feb. 14 by Beverly Hanson of Indio, Calif. in playoff with Mildred (Babe) Zaharias of Tampa. Miss Hanson won \$875. . . . Palm Beach (Fla.) women's amateur: won Feb. 13 by Joyce Ziske, 19, of Milwaukee.

Horse Racing. \$59,400 San Antonio Handicap at Santa Anita (Calif.) Feb. 13: won by Calumet Farm's Mark-Ye-Well, E. Arcaro up, for \$36,300.

Ice Skating. World figure skating championships, Oslo: men's Feb. 17 by Hayes Alan Jenkins, 19, of Akron, O. Frances Dafoe & Norris Bowden of Canada won pairs Feb. 16. . . . U.S. indoor speed championships were won in Champaign, Ill. Feb. 14 by Bob Olson of Glendale, Calif. & Mrs. Barbara Marchetti Deschepper of Detroit.¹

Racquets. U.S. amateur championship in New York Feb. 13: won by Geoffrey Atkins, 27, of Britain.

Skiing. World championships at Falun, Sweden: *jumping* Feb. 14—Matt Pietikaenen, 27, of Kuopio, Fin-

land (255.9 & 251.05 ft., 232 pts.); *18-mi. cross-country race* Feb. 14—Vladimir Kuzin, 23, of Leningrad U. (Russia); *Nordic combined* Feb. 16-17: Sverre Stenersen, Norway; *9.3-mi. cross-country* Feb. 17—Veikko Hakulinen of Finland; *women's 9.3-mi. relay* Feb. 17—Russia.²

Track. Baxter Mile of NYAC games in New York Feb. 13: won by Josv Barthel of Luxembourg in 4 min. 8.5 sec.³ . . . Wes Santee of Kansas set a U.S. indoor dirt-track record of 4 min. 4.9 sec. for the mile run in a Kansas-Mich. State-Illinois meet in East Lansing, Mich. Feb. 15.

Roundup

Pierre Etchebaster, 60, world open court tennis champion since 1928, announced his retirement as champion in New York Feb. 12.⁴ . . . Baseball major league pension-plan committee of player & club-owner representatives agreed in New York Feb. 16 that the players' pension fund would receive 60% of All-Star Game receipts and All-Star & World Series radio-TV profits.⁵ . . . Vern Bickford, pitcher, was sold to the AL Baltimore Orioles

MISCELLANEOUS

Diving Record Set

Lt. Comdr. Georges Houot, 40, of Paris & Naval Engr. (Lt.) Pierre-Henri Willm, 27, of Argenteuil, French Navy officers, dove to a world record depth of 13,284 ft. Feb. 15 in the Atlantic 120 mi. west of Dakar, French West Africa. They made the descent in a bathyscaphe designed by Prof. Auguste Piccard, who dove 10,168 ft. (previous record) in a newer bathyscaphe off Trieste Sept. 30.⁸

Crime News

Attorneys Herman Buller, 38, & Louis Glazer, 51, and 2 women were arrested in Montreal Feb. 12 on charges of smuggling babies of unwed mothers to U.S. couples for \$3,000 or more a child. Alleged profit in 10 years: \$3 million. . . . 3,857 oz. of raw opium were seized from smugglers by U.S. Customs officials in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, the House Appropriations Com. disclosed Feb. 15. The total was 8 times that of fiscal 1952, most of any year since 1948.⁹ . . . Leo J. Densmore, 21, & Ronald James Maurer, arrested in El Reno, Okla., were charged in Los Angeles Feb. 15 with the fatal bludgeoning of movie talent scout David L. Johnston, 30, a robbery victim.

George K. Jue, prominent San Francisco Chinatown restaurateur, received a one-yr. federal prison sentence in San Francisco Feb. 15 for obtaining false visas for 35 Chinese to enter the U.S. . . . Joseph C. Workman, ex-NYC police captain, received a 2½-to-5-yr. prison sentence in Brooklyn Feb. 15 for perjury during a grand jury inquiry into his finances. (He was one of 18 ex-officers freed in the Harry Gross bookmaking conspiracy case in 1951 after Gross refused to testify.¹⁰ . . . Harlow Fraden, 20, was committed to Matteawan

by the NL Milwaukee Braves Feb. 10. . . . **Chet Nichols**, star Braves rookie pitcher in 1951, was discharged from the Army at Ft. Lee, Va. Feb. 11. . . . **Red Schoendienst**, St. Louis Cardinal infielder, signed a 1954 contract Feb. 12 reported to call for about \$50,000.

Massachusetts Legislature completed passage Feb. 16 of a bill requiring that promoters provide \$2,000 life insurance for each contestant in a boxing bout.⁶ . . . **Eastern (Ivy) League** colleges adopted a rule Feb. 10 requiring that each member play the other 7 Ivy League schools at football every season. . . . **Kentucky U.** Feb. 10 named Blaton Collier, backfield coach of the NFL Cleveland Browns, to succeed Paul Bryant as Kentucky football coach.⁷ . . . **Nashville, Tenn.** Feb. 10 reserved a public golf links for use by Negroes 2 days a week under a temporary court order issued pending completion of a special course for Negroes. . . . **U.S. stock car speed record** of 117.06 mph. for a measured mile was set by Brewster Shaw of Daytona Beach, Fla. in a 1953 Chrysler New Yorker at Daytona Beach Feb. 16.

State Hospital for the Criminal Insane by a court in New York Feb. 11. A murder indictment for the poisoning of his parents was suspended. His co-defendant, Denis Wepman, 22, was arraigned on a first-degree murder charge Feb. 9 after psychiatrists pronounced him sane.¹¹ . . . Ex-bookmaker Frank Erickson won dismissal in New York Feb. 11 of a contempt of Congress charge based on his refusal to answer questions of Senate Crime investigators in 1951.¹² . . . **Vernon N. Bradshaw**, 35, of Kenova, W. Va., who had just received a state penitentiary sentence in Columbus, O. for embezzlement, was revealed Feb. 10 to be a woman (Violet Marie Bradshaw) masquerading as a man. She was re-sentenced to the Marysville (O.) Reformatory for Women.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Maurice Chevalier was revealed by the U.S. State Dept. Feb. 16 to have been refused a visa to enter the U.S. for theatrical & night club engagements (reason unannounced).¹³ . . . **Earl of Athlone**, 79, brother of the late Queen Mary, & Princess Alice, 70, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, observed their 50th wedding anniversary in London Feb. 10.

Married: actor-playwright Peter Ustinov, 32, & actress Suzanne Cloutier, 25, in London Feb. 15.¹⁴ . . . **Divorced:** singer Billy Daniels by Martha Brauen Daniels in Juarez, Mex. Feb. 10. . . . **Separated:** Mrs. Jonnie Lee Macfadden, 47, from Bernarr Macfadden, 85, in New York Feb. 10. . . . **Birthdays:** Albert Woolson of Duluth, Minn., last surviving Union Army Veteran of the Civil War, was 107 Feb. 11. IMB chrmn. Thomas J. Watson of New York was 80 Feb. 16.

1—see p. 40C1 2—p. 8E1 3—48G2 4—Vol. IX, 408M-N 5—XIII-N, 415F3 6—XIII, 176C 7—48F3 8—XIII, 328E2 9—XIII, 396E2 10—XI, 304M 11—XIII, 432A2 12—XIII, 424F3 13—XI, 132L 14—p. 48D3